

Forms new Italian cabinet

March 20 (R)—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti tonight announced the formation of a coalition government, a coalition of Christian Democrats and socialist parties, but its chances of survival were uncertain. Mr. Andreotti presented the list of his fifth cabinet to President Sandro Pertini who had asked to resign. Republicans and Social Democrats to form a seven-day tour of Portugal's first since 1976—was not expected to even pass through. Portugal's role of a parliamentary vote of confidence scheduled for June 10 to coincide with the European election. The coalition has been labelled a "no-confidence" government, and most politicians expect early elections to a committee of ministers to be held on June 10 to coincide with the European election. The president has been invited to a meeting of the European Parliament in Brussels on June 10 to coincide with the European election. The president has been invited to a meeting of the European Parliament in Brussels on June 10 to coincide with the European election.

Turns attention to
domestic affairs at Carter's
political adviser to Carter
on issues such as
its troubled anti-inflation
attention to Middle East
economic plan under
heeds \$3m. to re-

help for the repa-

March 20 (R)—King

Stanislaw, the U.S. President's

National Security Adviser in an

abortive effort to persuade both

conservative kingdoms to support

the peace pact about to be signed

between Egypt and Israel.

It was also officially announced

today that King Hussein received

a message on the Middle East situation

from the Soviet leadership.

All arrangements have been made

from Bangladesh but the

refugees who sought the Jordan visit is seen

as a breakthrough for the

U.S. said "very difficult" Organiza-

tion, March 19 (R)—Secretary Yasser Arafat

of the United States on Saturday.

After negotiations on the delivery of a

5, and the resumption of Hussein to the

work for a new SALT II over the weekend.

When interviewed "there were sent to lead-

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He believed it would

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Loud and clear

MR. BEGIN, either by accident or design, has blown the gaff on what Israel really intends to get out of the peace treaty from Egypt. His statement in the Knesset yesterday, challenging the supposed will, if not the actual terms, of the peace treaty to which he and President Sadat are about to affix their signatures, is a demonstration of the monumental arrogance of which Israeli leaders have shown themselves supremely capable.

It is not that we are in any way surprised that Begin should, at this critical point, seek to go back on the word which he is about to give: we have said in this space many times before that the proposed treaty is not what the Americans appear to believe it is: a solemn commitment by Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories under some sort of timetable, and to grant "autonomy" to the inhabitants of those territories which would grow eventually, and democratically, until it blossoms into full independence, while Israel at the same time establishes harmonious relations with its other Arab neighbours. Such imaginings have been chimerical from the beginning.

But neither can we write off Mr. Begin's provocative comments as rhetoric coming in the course of a vitriolic Knesset debate (pre-ordained to produce overwhelming assent to the treaty terms). We should, in fact, perhaps be pleased that Begin's revelations should come in time to give Egypt almost a week to study the Israeli attitude, screw up what is left of its courage and national dignity, and, dramatically, at the last moment, refuse to sign the treaty.

If we are to take seriously the thrust of Dr. Khalil's letter to Dr. Waldheim (to which Begin addressed himself), namely that Egypt insists that the establishment of Palestinian "authority" in the West Bank and Gaza should lead inexorably to the "realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", then an eleventh-hour Egyptian re-thinking may not be out of the question.

But, unless this sudden reversion of the two sides, to positions on which they had presumably compromised in order to make a treaty possible, is some sort of devious scheme to get all parties off the hook, then we can't help but wonder why the entire farce has been allowed to play itself out this far.

We cannot take Mr. Begin's declamations lightly. He has stated as plainly as can be Israel's adamant rejection of the very three sacred points on which the Arab people will never compromise: withdrawal from the occupied territories, Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and statehood for the Palestinians. It is a reminder of the same Israeli aggressiveness and duplicity which the united Arab front repudiated at Karamet eleven years ago today. And now, as then, it will not succeed.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I TUESDAY SAYS THAT in return for approving a separate peace treaty with Egypt, the Israelis will have free access to the U.S. arsenal in addition to having the right to establish "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and Gaza strip under their own sovereignty. In order to reward Israel even more for its positive stand concerning the agreement, the "Smart Director", President Carter, has tried to neutralise one of the two Israeli fronts in order to make it easy for Israel to deal a swift blow to any party rejecting the Camp David accords or refusing to adopt a neutral stand with respect to the Arab cause. The new Israel aggression, the paper goes on, will appear after the signing of the treaty between Israel and Egypt. What we fear most, the paper adds is that some Arabs might be misled by the United States into believing that they are threatened by a danger more ominous than the one posed by the Zionists.

AL DUSTOUR Says that no sooner had the Egyptian Prime Minister declared that Israel would withdraw from Jerusalem within the frame work of the so-called "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, than Israeli official sources hastened to refute the Egyptian statement saying that the issue of Jerusalem is not negotiable in any form at any time subsequent to the signing of the treaty.

So, on what basis is Sadat going to Washington when he knows very well that the fate of Jerusalem and the West Bank is far from resolved? The Camp David agreement does not elucidate the future of occupied Arab territories, and this is mainly why Jordan has refused to take part in it. The Egyptians and the Israelis are still not in agreement concerning several points in the treaty. The questions that pose themselves are: What position will Washington take, and whose interpretation of the agreement will it support, the Israelis or the Egyptians? Will it propose a compromise, or will it call on the two sides to renegotiate the points of dispute after the signing of the treaty? Sadat will find himself caught in a whirlpool if he signs the treaty, the paper concludes.

GOT SOMETHING ON
YOUR MIND?
LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT
IT
WRITE TO: P.O.BOX 6710

Ma'an glass factory project: A test case in establishing regional industrial centres

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The government's overall development strategy of promoting the growth of new industries in remote areas of the country will undergo one of its stiffest but most important tests this year as the project to build a glass factory in Ma'an prepares to jump from the drawing board to the implementation stage.

The project is highly symbolic of two crucial aspects of Jordan's socio-economic development strategy: the exploitation of locally available raw materials in export-oriented and import-substituting industries, and the development of economic nodes outside the Amman-Zarqa region to slow down the dangerous concentration of economic activity and social services, in the Amman area.

The glass plant is a classic case of the kind of project that is good for the country, in that it uses locally available raw materials in southern Jordan, and it provides jobs and services in a provisional city that might otherwise die a slow death from its inability to attract economic activity.

Producing sheer glass in Jordan would allow a considerable saving in the country's import bill (because all sheet glass now has to be imported), as well as providing surplus production that can be exported to neighbouring Arab states, thereby making a healthy contribution to closing the chronic, and growing, trade gap that Jordan has always suffered from.

But planning to build a glass factory in Ma'an is much easier than actually building it and putting it into service, according to interviews the Jordan Times has conducted with several people involved in various aspects of the project.

The plant is being built by the Jordan Glass Industries Company Ltd. (JGIC), whose General Manager, Dr. Yousef Zehni, told the Jordan Times that tenders for the JD 6.5 million (about \$20 million) plant will be issued as soon as the current water-exploration programme is completed.

The Natural Resources Authority is now drilling wells which it expects to produce water at a depth of around 250 metres, while actual drilling has just passed the 100-metre mark. The glass project requires around 200-300 cubic metres of fresh water daily to run the factory and provide water for the 160 full-time people who will be required in Ma'an to man the facilities. The first week of April should show whether water will be found in Ma'an in sufficient quantities to allow the glass plant to go ahead.

If water is not found there the project may have to be moved to another site, either elsewhere in the southern part of the country near the huge reserves of silicate sand, dolomite and limestone that are the raw materials from which sheet glass is manufactured, or, as was once planned, near the

Amman region, in which case the raw materials would be trucked to the factory.

Another problem is attracting qualified people to live and work in Ma'an. Of the 160 people needed to run the plant, about 140 will be relatively skilled workers, of whom no less than 50 must be qualified engineers. Ma'an does not figure very high on most engineers' lists of attractive relocation sites, and an informal survey of Jordanian engineers conducted by the Jordan Times indicates that very high salaries will have to be paid to attract skilled workers away from Amman in favour of Ma'an. In most cases, an experienced engineer asks double his or her salary to relocate to a remote part of the country, such as Ma'an or the potash project site along the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea or the phosphate mines at Hasa.

Dr. Zehni is acutely aware of the challenges of assembling the required workforce in Ma'an. "It's a vicious circle," he says. "There's no industry in Ma'an because there are few workers there and not much social life, but there are few workers and not much social life because there is no industry. We have to break this circle somehow, and we have to appreciate that we have to sacrifice a bit to live and work in Ma'an."

He hints that stronger incentives from the central government would help the glass project, particularly if workers' housing needs were to be met with some sort of housing scheme that would be organised and funded by government agencies in charge of such things, meaning the Housing Corporation.

The glass project has already received some strong support from the government. Five hundred dunums of land for the factory itself were sold by the government at nominal prices, and another 700 dunums will be sold at similarly symbolic prices to accommodate the staff's housing needs.

The factory also enjoys the standard nine-year exemption from income taxes, and has been given a government "promise" that no other glass factories will be allowed in Jordan except under the umbrella of the Jordan Glass Industries Company, which gives the company a monopoly on producing glass similar to the status the cement plant at Fuheis enjoys.

Dr. Zehni says he would also like some protection from imports and some financial grants to help start production, as well as government guarantees on commercial loans that will have to be raised locally or internationally to get the project on stream.

The government is emphatic about the importance of locating the glass plant at Ma'an, which was stressed during the visit of Prime Minister Mudar Badran to Ma'an at the end of last month. Prime Ministry sources insist the glass project must go ahead in Ma'an, and the project has become a symbol of the gov-

ernment's strategy to locate industries in provincial areas of the country and to spread out the provision of economic and social benefits more evenly throughout the country.

The factory will produce 18,000 tons of clear sheet and plate glass every year, with the capability of producing tinted glass if there is a market demand. Sheet glass will vary in thickness from two to ten millimetres.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of production will be sold in Jordan, with the rest being exported by truck to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. Dr. Zehni said. There are no sheet glass plants in Saudi Arabia, and all sheet glass used in Jordan and Saudi Arabia now is imported.

The silicate sand, dolomite and limestone that feed the production process are all found in virtually unlimited quantities in southern Jordan. Travellers going south on the main Amman-Aqaba road can see the silicate sand on the right-hand side of the road after completing the steep descent after Ras Naqib. The white, snow-like sand has a very low iron content of 0.02 per cent, and is among the finest quality in the world, of a high enough grade to be used to manufacture optical glass, according to technical reports prepared for the JGIC. The raw materials are only 35 kilometres away from the plant site, which is three kilometres south of sunny downtown Ma'an.

The only important material that will have to be imported in significant quantities is about 5,000 tons a year of soda ash, which is unavailable locally, along with tiny amounts of such special materials as iron oxide.

Boussois S.A. of France, a member of the plate glass division of the BSN Gervais Danone group, have been hired as consultants for the glass project, and have completed all design work required to issue the tenders for purchase of equipment and construction of the factory. Boussois will provide engineering know-how, design work, training of Jordanian staff in France and in Ma'an, start-up assistance, technical management services for two years and technical assistance for ten years after production starts.

Dr. Zehni estimates the plant will need 30 months to be built and start operating after tenders are issued, though the building phase will only require about one year.

The company's paid-up capital of JD 2.5 million is shared between private investors in Jordan (JD 1.2 million), the multinational Arab-owned Arab Investment Company of Riyadh (JD 500,000), and the Jordanian Pension Fund (JD 500,000) with the rest being held by various invest-

ment arms of the Jordanian government, including the orphans fund and the postal savings fund.

The balance of JD 4 million required to pay for the JD 6.5 million project will come from commercial loans, which Dr. Zehni hopes will have the guarantee of the Jordanian government.

According to present calculations, Dr. Zehni said, the project represents a 15 per cent return on investment.

The plant will come on stream at a time when Jordan's consumption of sheet and plate glass is increasing steadily, both because of the general boom in construction and because of gradual changes in the design of buildings to use larger windows and more glass on doors and balconies.

While sheet glass consumption in Jordan was only around 2,500 tons in 1974, it rose to 9,000 tons in 1976 and 10,000 tons last year. Anticipated domestic demand in 1984 is 15,000 tons, which would take up most of the plant's production, leaving only a few thousand tons for export.

By then, however, the factory may be producing glass containers, meaning household items such as glasses and cups, as well as commercial items such as soft drink bottles. Talks have already been held with the specialised American glass producers Corning Glass about setting up a production line for containers under the umbrella of the JGIC.

Corning is expected to decide on the project this summer, if it decides to go ahead it would also take a share in the capital of the containers plant with an eye to using Jordan as a base for regional operations throughout the Middle East, according to sources involved in the negotiations.

The containers plant would be of "medium size" and would require around \$15 million to build and start production.

Jordan now imports all its glass containers from Lebanon and Great Britain, while Saudi Arabia only has one containers factory which only meets part of the demand there, with the rest of Saudi Arabian requirements being met by imports from Singapore and other Far Eastern producers.

If Corning does not come into the Ma'an project to produce glass containers, JGIC would seek another partner with the technical know-how.

There are some doubts whether a project of this scope can be established virtually overnight in a provincial Jordanian town like Ma'an that lacks so many of the services, let alone the amenities and leisure facilities, that have come to be routine in Amman.

Some people involved with the scheme suggest it makes more

sense for the government to make the required infrastructural expenditures for housing, roads, schools and water facilities before attempting to attract such a big plant to Ma'an.

Commercial sources with the project say it makes sense to locate the factory in Amman, perhaps in an industrial zone south of Amman, and bring the raw materials by truck from the south.

The debate on the project is academic for the moment. Dr. Zehni hopes the plant follows the pattern of other new companies that have opened their doors in Jordan in the past several years; it will probably find that its labour expenses will be nearly double what it budgeted for, before even calculating the additional incentives required to man the project in the Ma'an area.

The government insists, however, that the project has to be established in Ma'an and government sources say that water is not found, which is in fact unlikely, the plant's water needs

National News Roundup...

Jordanian-Syrian free zone corp. to set construction plan

DER'A, March 20 (JNA)—The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Corporation reviewed here yesterday plans for construction of the free zone in Der'a on the Jordanian border. Both countries are making land available for the project. According to the board chairman, Jordanian Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Hashim, the board will next week announce a tender for the construction work at the site. The first stage of the project is expected to cost one million Syrian liras, Dr. Hashim said.

Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Co. to review

DAMASCUS, March 20 (JNA)—The general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company will open a two-day session here on March 24, a source at the Syrian Ministry of Industry said. The assembly will review projects to be carried out in each country and their general development, source said. The meetings will be co-chaired by the Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nujmedin Dajani and the Syrian Minister of Industry Shireen Seif.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibition "Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

French Film Festival

The French Cultural Centre presents a film festival at the Cinema at 8:30 p.m. Tonight's film is Jean-Luc Godard's "L'annee sainte," which also ends the festival. Tickets are available at the Centre.

الجبل

EGYPTAIR

10 FLIGHTS

WEEKLY
AMMAN-CAIRO-AMMAN

EGYPT AIR takes pleasure in announcing that as of April 1, 1976, it will increase its regular weekly flights between Amman and Cairo on board of the luxurious Boeing 707s and Air-buses, according to the following schedule:

DAY	Depart. Amman	Arrival Cairo
SATURDAY	19:25	21:40
SUNDAY	08:55	11:10
MONDAY	08:55	11:20
	19:25	21:40
TUESDAY	18:55	21:10
WEDNESDAY	08:55	11:10
	19:25	21:50
THURSDAY	08:55	11:10
	19:25	21:50
FRIDAY	08:55	11:10
	18:55	21:10

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دعا

Forget!
It is
Day

Kuwait, Bahrain
share Jordan's
current M.E.
viewpoint

AMMAN, March 20 (JTA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim on his return from delivering messages to Bahrain and Kuwait on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein said that the two countries and Jordan have identical view of the current Middle East situation. The messages from King Hussein dealt with the coordination of efforts in the context of Arab solidarity after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Ibrahim said in a statement upon his arrival here that he was carrying two messages of reply to His Majesty King Hussein from the rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain that contain their views on the current situation.

The views of Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain concerning the current developments are based on strengthening Arab solidarity and unified Arab action in the framework of the Baghdad summite resolutions, Mr. Ibrahim said.

Cooperatives team returns

AMMAN, March 20 (JTA) — A team of Arab technicians on Analysis organized by the Jordanian Coop. for Administered housing ways of housing the successful. It delegates from the Arab League, as well as the International Labour Organization passed at session of the board of the Ministry of Housing and Construction. The delegation is headed by Dr. Sharif al-

King Hussein urges
comprehensive peace,
separate treaty

exposed to a challenge of struggle for their existence and their social and economic stability because of the racist aggression which befall the region since the start of the century. Our children should be well qualified and equipped to meet the challenge if they are to lead a decent and free life, as our ancestors enjoyed," the King said.

The opening speaker of the teachers' day celebration, Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majah, lauded King Hussein's keenness in patronising education in the country.

Dr. Majah outlined the Ministry's educational plan which includes academic and vocational training besides opportunities for teachers to acquire further qualifications, better social and living standards, and economic stability.

The Mayor of Amman, Ma'an Abu Nuwair, spoke on behalf of the students' parents, lauding the King's role in supporting the educational movement in Jordan and the role of teachers.

At the conclusion of the celebration, King Hussein distributed medals of various orders to veteran teachers in recognition of their service in the field of education.

Attending the celebration was the King's son, Prince Abdullah, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, speaker of the upper house of parliament, president of the National Planning Council, cabinet members, senior officials and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

The total number of medals distributed by His Majesty to veteran teachers between 1968 and 1979 have amounted to 701. Thirty-six were medals of distinction, 69 first degree, 139 second degree, and 457 medals of third degree.

Atmospheres will be above normal and winds will be light and in Aqaba gulf winds will be northerly moderate with

Overnight minimum 8 16 15 12 Daytime maximum 25 32 26 25

DAY'S WEATHER

Capital of the valley Tel. 3000-1111

Today is 11th anniversary
of crucial Karameh battle

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The occasion is particularly significant because it not only marks the first Arab victory over Israel in a battle after 1967, but it also destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli army. The Israeli force, estimated at several armoured battalions with an support, was defeated in intense combat with the Jordanian army and the Palestinian commandos fighting side by side. Israel asked for a

ceasefire but Jordan refused and the invading force was compelled to withdraw under fire.

The main battle took place around the town of Karameh, situated just east of the Jordan river and about 15 miles north of the Dead Sea. The word Karameh means dignity of honour.

His Majesty King Hussein said at the time: "This is our land. Here we stand to live with dignity or to perish. We shall do our utmost, we shall sacrifice our lives in defence of our honour, our nation, our land and our rights, we have no other choice. This course we are resolved to pursue."

The Jordan News Agency commented today that the Karameh battle "was the first

important victory in the battle of the Arab nation against the expansionist goals of Israel since 1967."

Today, eleven years after that challenge, the Arab nation is at another juncture. Under with danger and challenge.

"This challenges in the consequences of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement for the Arab cause as a whole and the Palestinian cause in particular."

In 1968 the challenges and dangers were limited to specific positions and specific locations. Today the dangers include the Palestinian cause in its entirety and the challenge leaves no way out for the Arab nation as a whole.

By Pat McDonnell
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS, March 20 — You might say Third World musicians are caught in a dilemma. Just as many people in developing countries express themselves in their native language and at least one western language, musicians express themselves in both their national folk music and western music."

So said Franz Peter Goebels, concert pianist, recording artist and master professor, who will perform a recital Thursday in the Shamieh Salon of the Damascus National Museum.

"When I run out of advice, I turn to the keyboard," he quipped.

Another of his jobs, as he sees it, is to discover talent in the Third World. "The Western World is curious about Third World musicians and music and it's open to accepting and helping them," he said.

In addition to Mr. Wadi, the Moroccan composer Mohammad Shiekum of McKnes is one of Dr. Goebels' "discoveries"; that is, the compositions of both men were introduced by Dr. Goebels to the German public over its national broadcasting system. He also considers Mahmud Rakman of Morocco, Akim Auba of Nigeria and Ghana's Nketia as promising Third Stream composers. These men are more than trained craftsmen in technique and form, they possess originality that borders on creative genius.

Is there a general acceptance of western music in the Third World?

"Naturally, it takes considerable effort to explore, preserve and explain folkloric music of the past," he answered. "On the other hand, anywhere you go in the Third World, you see people using autos, TVs, electricity and all the technological achievements of the contemporary western world. It would be ludicrous for the Third World to remain in the Middle Ages when it comes to

Blend of Arab and Western
music is becoming popular

musical identification

"This is where the Third Stream mode of music fills the gap—it is an expression of music that makes no distinction between East and West—it is understood as well in Africa or Japan as it is in Europe. The West, too, is adding new dimensions; it is not relying on the old masters, but is experimenting in 12 tones and electronic sounds. East and West are merging to create a musical solidarity which is evenly balanced between both traditions."

What does Dr. Goebels see as the biggest obstacle to music education in the developing countries?

"A lack of indigenous teachers," he said. "In the past the music professors in these countries were predominantly foreign. When local teachers have been adequately trained and music teachers no longer are imported, these countries will have made a giant step."

In addition to Solhi Wadi's Third Stream composition, Dr. Goebels will perform Bach, Beethoven and Stockhausen at Thursday's concert.

Concert
location
changed

DAMASCUS, March 20 (J.T.) — A Thursday, March 22, concert by West German pianist Franz Peter Goebels has been changed from the Kuban Theatre to the Shamieh Salon of the Damascus National Museum. The 8:30 p.m. recital will feature the works of Bach, Beethoven, Bartok and Damascene composer Solhi Wadi.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY

	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,237	6,925	6,950	6,950
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,351	14,850	15,000	14,850
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	2,150	2,130	2,150	2,150
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7,541	1,050	1,070	1,070
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	930	0,920	0,940	0,940
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	876	1,360	1,370	1,360
Arab Aluminum Co.	JD 1,000	678	0,950	0,950	0,950
Industrial, Commercial And Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	2,629	—	2,700	2,620
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	3,005	—	10,900	10,400
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	1,652	1,580	1,400	1,400
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	605	1,090	1,100	1,100
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	23,100	—	—	24,100
Cairo-Aman Bank	JD 5,000	65	0,580	0,600	0,580
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	225	—	7,600	7,500
Jerusalem Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	5,763	2,350	—	2,400
Abid District Electric Co.	JD 1,000	350	—	—	0,700
Jordan Spinning & Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	343	0,720	0,730	0,720
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	490	—	—	4,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	786	1,120	1,180	1,180

Total volume traded, Tuesday, March 20: JD 53,258

Total number of shares traded: 17,955

	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	133,380	26	1980	5,150
	JD 5,000	623	120	1982	5,150

Total volume traded: JD 756

Total number of bonds traded: 146

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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Americans to scale Himalayan peak

KATHMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A group of American alpinists left here Tuesday by air for Lukla in the Everest region to climb the 22,494-foot Ama Dablam. The 16-member expedition leader, Tom Frost, 42, of Boulder, Colorado, said this would be the "first official ascent" of Ama Dablam. "and we are doing to shoot a film to telecast on an American network under the title of American sportsmen." A year ago, Ama Dablam was sealed by Barry C. Bishop, a staff member of the American Geographic Society of Washington, D.C., without getting an official permit from the Nepalese government. Frost's group will be following "more or less" the same south ridge route pioneered by Bishop and his group. A French team made an attempt to scale Ama Dablam last autumn but could not climb because of bad weather conditions. The American alpinists were scheduled to leave Lukla on Wednesday for a five-day trek to their base camp at 15,000-foot high Mongbo. They will pitch five more camps before making the final try for the summit.

Soviet gymnast gives birth to a son

MOSCOW, March 20 (R) — The young Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut has given birth to a son, a senior trainer said today. The 3.2 kilo (seven pound) baby, who has not yet been named, was born on March 10 in Miss Korbut's home town of Minsk, capital of Soviet Byelorussia. Alexander Zhikharevich, chief gymnastics trainer for Byelorussia, told Reuters that Miss Korbut, 23, — she married in January last year — had returned home from the hospital with her son on Friday. Miss Korbut became the world's best known gymnast at the 1972 Munich Olympics with spectacular routines on the balancing beam. She retired from competition last March soon after setting up home in Minsk with her husband, pop singer Leonid Boregich. He has been working as a trainer with the Byelorussian Sports Federation.

Man-powered aircraft to cross English Channel

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (AP) — It won't be one small step for man if the Gossamer Albatross — compared by its designer to "an extremely large cobweb" — succeeds in crossing the English Channel. The albatross is powered by an experienced cyclist pedalling in the cockpit. The Albatross was designed by the team that won a British industrial £587,500 prize for building the first working man-powered aircraft. Designer Dr. Paul MacCready says it will travel about 17 kilometres per hour at an altitude of 10 metres, and will take about two hours to wing the 33 kilometres from Dover, England to Cape Gris Nez, France. If it's the first muscle-powered aircraft to do so, MacCready gets a prize of 100,000 pounds sterling — about \$200,000 — from aerodynamics buff Henry Kremer. The Gossamer Albatross' predecessor, the Gossamer Condor, was installed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington after pilot Bryan Allen successfully pedaled it above a 1.9

Kilometre, figure-eight course in 1977. MacCready and Allen probably will attempt to cross the channel in August.

Renault perseveres in Grand Prix

LONDON, March 20 (R) — If world motor racing championship points were awarded for persistence, the French car company Renault would be among the leading candidates for title honours. Only six finishes from 21 Grand Prix starts have been registered since their revolutionary turbocharged formula one car was introduced two years ago, a frustrating record which might have persuaded less determined teams to quit. Yet lead driver Jean-Pierre Jabouille and his French compatriots paradoxically claim that the failure rate had only served to strengthen their resolve. The Paris-based team was given a major boost earlier this month when Jabouille dominated practice for the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami. Jabouille, one of the best development drivers in the business, took pole position for the first time but was unluckily forced out of the race while in fifth place when an engine valve spring snapped. Sage said: "Our car was among the oldest there so I think we proved something by being fastest in practice. Our engine was our main ally at Kyalami and related well to the ideal conditions during preparation." The Renault engine which has cost the team so dearly so often is the smallest by half in Grand Prix racing. The formula one rules state that a turbocharged power unit cannot be more than 1.5 litres in size, but engines using orthodox gravity-fed fuel systems can reach three litres. There was sound business sense behind Renault's initial decision to opt for the smaller engine. They wanted to carry out a stringent examination of the principles of turbocharging with a view to possibly fitting them to their mass-produced family cars in the 1980s.

Taiwan to discuss China with Olympic committee

TAIPEI, March 20 (R) — Taiwan today agreed to hold talks with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the question of Chinese membership, but refused to sit down for discussions with representatives from Peking. Shen China-ming, President of the Taiwan Olympic Committee, sent a cable to IOC President Lord Killanin following a meeting of the local organisation. Lord Killanin had requested Taiwan to send a delegation to Lausanne to discuss the question with officials from China. Earlier reports said Peking had accepted Lord Killanin's proposal for talks with Taiwan representatives. Mr. Shen told Lord Killanin the Taiwan committee was prepared to send a delegation of Lausanne to hold preliminary discussions "with your good self alone" on matters of basic principles and other related arrangements... Any further talks will have to depend on the result of these preliminary discussions," the cable said. Peking has been seeking closer ties with Taiwan in many fields, including sports, for some time. It re-applied to join the IOC in 1975 after resigning in 1958 over Taiwan's membership.

New Dutch prison provides comfort as well as security

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, (AP) — Holland's newest prison offers inmates a bird's eye view of the Dutch capital and looks like a cluster of swank apartment buildings. It's also likely to be the last of its kind.

Although built to accommodate only 622 prisoners, the \$90 million facility is too big and cumbersome for easy management. Dutch authorities are already thinking again.

Each cell is furnished with its own washroom and prisoners can watch activity outside the prison walls through windows unimpeded by iron bars. The windows look ordinary but are made of laminated bullet proof glass and are wired with an alarm system.

In many ways, the new jail, which occupies an 18-acre site on the southeast side of town, represents the optimal use of scarce building land in a crowded city and the ultimate in prison planning.

But major problems have arisen during visiting hours in transporting inmates through security checks to the central service area. Families complain that visiting time is unfairly cut by controls.

Lawyers fear long delays when they call on a client, and it takes prison officers coming on duty 10-15 minutes to work through the checks from the prison entrance to the last of the six 14-story tower blocks, raising the question of whether this time should be paid or not.

"There are just too many people to handle in a complex of this kind," said Ben Van der Goorberg, head of prison government development at the Dutch Justice Ministry. "And it seems unlikely that the experiment will be repeated. In the future, we plan to build for a maximum of 100-150 prisoners."

Mr. Van der Goorberg added that even the idea of giving prisoners a clear view to the city from the high rise blocks had not been totally successful. "Some prisoners say it's fine to look out without bars, but others have been

complaining it's a little bit demeaning. They can see everything happening on the other side of the prison wall but they can't go out and join it."

late-night TV shows are sometimes taped by prison officers so they can be played back to inmates.

Various malls have been decorated by Dutch artists, who under the country's laws, get commissions worth one per cent of the construction costs of any public building. Some, without objection from the authorities, have painted in a ladder or two.

However, security means at the prison are as tight enough to do out-of-doors guard duty, a circuit TV system maintains surveillance, but TV cameras placed in the residence.

"We have tried," said Goorberg on a tour of the prison after its formal opening in early March, "to strike a balance between security and living conditions."

Cloud map of Venus



Using infrared data returned by the Pioneer Orbiter during trip around Venus in December, U.S. scientists created this the planet's cloud cover. The coverage extends from the (top) to 30 degrees South latitude (lower left). To from above the equator (lower right) distance in this region. Variations in colors indicate differences in cloud and temperatures. The infrared experiment team of Research Centre in California is analysing this data to learn about weather and atmospheric circulation patterns of Venus. (ICA photo)

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Effects of noise

Over one million cases of damage to health among workers. Last year, companies reported to accident and health more than 20,000 cases of damage to hearing and noise. This represented a new highpoint in a year of alarm. There were only 1,123 such cases in the year of occupational illness is the human skin. In 1977, companies recorded some 10,000 cases of serious or moderate increase of 3,000 on 1967. (Globe/INP)

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1979

HOROSCOPE

ARROLL RIGHITER INSTITUTE

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19: Wait until the end of the support from a bigwig for good results. Take a reputation in your community. Curb temper. (Apr. 20 to May 26) Study new outlets more you commit yourself to anything. You are under delays during daytime, but you meet new in the evening and everything works speedily.

(May 21 to June 21) You find it difficult to obligations early in the day, but later all works easily. Try to help mate with problems and be there.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't argue with who is important to you or you could serious argument. Study a situation that is before you take action.

22 to Aug. 21) You may find it hard to put operation early, but tonight you can do so silent if a co-worker is out of sorts and avoid evening fine for socializing.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Improve talents during id-later enjoy inexpensive but wholesome. You can make considerable headway in career.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show more devotion for kin possible argument at home. Avoid trouble of being ahead of the game. Take no risks with care to keep accurate accounts.

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Drive or walk with care you are to avoid danger since the air is filled more courtesy toward partners and get good the their jangled nerves.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You think you can

Venus in December, USA, out of anything now, but you had better cover money and be wiser. Build a reserve for the equator; lower right.

Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Pursue anything of a

features. The infrared step busy at business matters during the day. Better and atmosphere ease

US (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Tackle annoying so that you have more time for important adviser could be of help to you if you consult later follow advice given.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be kind to a good friend advised but who can be of assistance to you, will be frustrating but by evening everything in with kin, good friends.

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Bhutto predicts 'conflagration' if he is hanged

LONDON, March 20 (R) — From his death cell, deposed premier Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has predicted conflagration in Pakistan if he is hanged. An impassioned political testament, written in jail, renews his charge that a foreign power — apparently the United States — financed the 1977 overthrow of the Bhutto government.

The document predicts that one of Pakistan's five neighbours — Iran, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, China and India would idly stand by if the Moslem state of 80 million people broke up in disorder.

"None of them can ignore it without peril to itself. Our beloved country can become a battleground more devastating than Vietnam."

The Bhutto testament, entitled "If I am assassinated," and smuggled from where he says is a tiny, stinking cell, has just been published as a book in London and New Delhi.

"If I am assassinated on the gallows ... there will be turmoil and turbulence, conflict and conflagration," he wrote from prison.

Soviet-backed Afghanistan, in particular, would exploit weakness in Pakistan. The repercussions would "turn the light music of the Horn of Africa into a symphony."

Mr. Bhutto says a "foreign hand" paid his opponents the Pakistan National Alliance, 300 million rupees in election expenses and to finance anti-regime unrest.

And he alleges that, in the riot-

should have issued one on what he calls a conspiracy to deny Pakistan nuclear resources.

Mr. Bhutto writes: "I did not rig the election. But is rigging an election worse than losing nuclear capability?"

The publishers of the testament, Vikas of India, say it is banned in Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto's pen drips bitterness when he writes about General Zia, the man he appointed chief of staff but who led the coup.

"I was not born to wither away in a death cell and to mount the gallows to fulfil the vindictive lust of an ungrateful and treacherous man," Mr. Bhutto writes.

Elsewhere, the ex-premier says military coups constitute the greatest threat to societies in the Third World because they open the door to foreign intervention. "India has been kept in one piece, by the noise and chaos of her democracy."

A Saudi Arabian newspaper said today Mr. Bhutto would not be hanged. Quoting informed diplomatic sources, Al-Jazeera newspaper said General Zia had categorically said he would not hang Mr. Bhutto and would commute his death sentence.

The newspaper's report, which was also broadcast by the official Saudi press agency, said the president's decision was in response to Arab efforts to save Mr. Bhutto's life. It said Mr. Bhutto would in exchange for his life stay away from politics.

France backed out of the original deal after Mr. Bhutto fell, excusing itself, he says, by saying the government had changed.

"We were on the threshold of full nuclear capability when I left the government to come to this death cell," the Bhutto testament says. "The sovereignty and security of the state have been mounted on the gallows."

Instead of a "white paper" on his alleged ballot rigging, he suggests, the military government

Vietnam casts doubt over negotiations with China

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 20 (AP) — Vietnam indicated today that it might not be willing to start negotiations with China to normalize relations after four weeks of fighting.

The Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan*, which said that Vietnam was ready to negotiate with the Chinese as soon as their troops pulled out, added: "But we have seen through the ruling reactionary forces in Peking. They have not given up their hostile policy and aggressive scheme to annex our country. They are expecting us to drop our guard so that they may embark on new adventures."

China has proposed peace talks to begin about March 28. Hanoi has not responded to the Chinese offer but has accused the Chinese of still holding on to 20 areas along the border inside Vietnam.

Some analysts in Bangkok, while confirming that the bulk of the Chinese troops have pulled out, say that Peking's forces still appear to be holding disputed frontier areas — particularly hill-top positions that afford good control over border crossing points and which were previously held by the Vietnamese. China had also earlier indicated that it was occupying some disputed areas.

The *Nhan Dan* article stressed that Vietnam's earlier announced general mobilisation was "still

valid" and would guide its activities in the future.

Hanoi's newspapers today continued to laud the "glorious, all-round victory" of Vietnam against China and said the frontier area has "become the burial ground for tens of thousands of aggressors."

The outcome of the recent test of strength proves that the forces of war in China cannot throw their weight around, the *Nhan Dan* editorial, carried by the Vietnam News Agency, said.

Nhan Dan also carried pictures of French, American and Chinese prisoners taken in Vietnam respectively in 1954, 1973 and 1979 and ran large excerpts of alleged confessions made by the publication of a political manifesto and an unspecified

Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton, manager and deputy manager of the Bank of London and South America, were kidnapped on November 1. A week later Mr. Suzuki, general manager of the S. Industries Company of Central America, was abducted. Mr. was kidnapped three months ago. In London, a spokesman for Lloyds Bank International, which owns the Bank of Latin America, said they were prepared to consider any demand for the two kidnapped bankers. He said they were the latest ultimatum from the guerrillas but had no further information at the moment.

Chinese protest

Meanwhile, China has urged united international action to contain what it called Soviet aggression and expansion, and accused it in recent attack into Vietnam had dealt a blow to Soviet ambitions in Southeast Asia.

The official New China News Agency said in a commentary: "Today, the situation urges all peace-loving countries and people to close their ranks and form a broad united front against Soviet hegemonism, take effective, practical steps to deal with Soviet aggression and expansion and upset its global strategy."

IMF has 'new approach' to loans for economically-troubled nations

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a new set of

procedures yesterday under which it will intensify its efforts to get economically-troubled nations to take early remedial measures.

The new procedures do not represent any new authority for the 158-member institution. They merely mark a new approach and analysts said they would have to see how it worked in practice.

The procedures comprise 12 guidelines for attaching conditions to fund loans in an effort to deal with the sensitive issue of what economic policies the IMF may demand of a nation before granting a loan.

A member nation encountering economic problems may borrow roughly half of its share of the IMF's basic resources with little or no requirement attached by the IMF.

But if it needs more money it must first satisfy the IMF that it has adopted long-term economic policies which will achieve progress toward solving the problems.

The IMF has come under criticism that budget cuts, credit

restraints or other measures it requires can upset domestic political or social conditions.

In an article in the latest edition of the "IMF Survey" outlining the new procedures, IMF senior adviser Mr. Subimal Mookerjee said: "Governments are rightly concerned about the compatibility

The new guidelines commit the IMF to take into account domestic, social and political objectives, but IMF officials feel they have been doing that all along.

Turkey delays announcement of economic austerity steps

ANKARA, March 20 (R) — The

Turkish Government today postponed until tomorrow an announcement of austerity measures aimed at putting the country's economy on track.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, announcing the decision in a statement, gave no reason for delaying the measures, which have been under discussion for more than two weeks.

Inform sources and press reports today hinted at possible disagreements within the cabinet or a conflict between the state planning organisation, which drew up the austerity programme, and the social democratic government.

Business sources said the delay was playing havoc with an already

unstable domestic market, adding that both producers and consumers were at a loss to guess new prices for many commodities which would be affected by last week's fuel price increases of up to 100 per cent.

Mr. Ecevit has made it clear recently that the austerity package would not include a devaluation of the Turkish lira despite demands for one from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The devaluation question led to a breakdown in negotiations between Turkey and the IMF late last year over IMF credits to the country. Ankara has already received about \$200 million of an IMF standby credit of around \$450 million, but the IMF blocked the rest pending announcement of austerity measures.

Turkey, a strategically placed member of the NATO alliance, has mammoth external debts,

of these (IMF loan) policies with their domestic social and political objectives and their economic priorities."

The new guidelines commit the IMF to take into account domestic, social and political objectives, but IMF officials feel they have been doing that all along.

90 said killed in crash of Soviet airliner

MOSCOW, March 20 (R) — Ninety people were killed in a Soviet Tupolev-104 airliner outside Moscow on Saturday evening. The accident was caused by a collision with a small plane.

The government last week put up the price of petrol by 90 per cent and doubled the price of diesel fuel in the face of the country's worst energy crisis on record.

Mr. Ecevit said today that without fuel price increase, new world oil prices would force Turkey, which imports three quarters of its yearly petroleum needs, to pay most all of its foreign currency export revenue for oil.

Prices for state-produced goods such as tobacco, cement, iron and steel, coal and sugar also went up by an average of 20 per cent last week.

U.N. Law of the Sea Conference

Nations warned against unilateral actions

GENEVA, March 20 (R) — China and the Soviet Union warned yesterday that unilateral national legislation on seabed mining would impair results already achieved by the five-year conference and undermine the negotiations.

West Germany said it planned to create a legal framework for its companies to prepare for the collection of manganese nodules from the seabed; but this was no substitute for an international convention.

The Law of the Sea talks, begun in December 1973, are the longest-running United Nations special conference. They have frequently been criticised as irrelevant and impractical, but delegates have agreed on more than 90 per cent of the 400 articles to be included in the treaty.

The global treaty aims to regulate all human uses of the oceans, including fishing, navigation, mammal protection, and a seabed exploitation.

Mr. Paul Bannala Engo of Cameroun, chairman of a committee looking into details of the proposed international seabed regime and its machinery, said people from Third World countries should be trained now to play a full technical role.

"We do not want to see all the typists and secretaries coming from developing countries while the geologists and oceanographers

are from industrialised countries," he said.

Mr. Mario Carri of chairman of a group of 119 developing countries said the legislation contradicted General Assembly decision of Sept. 17, 1970, which seabed riches as the heritage of mankind.

He said his group accepted negotiations under pressure but he believed the nature of the treaty possible by early next year.

Mr. Elliot Richards, delegation leader, which had already met with the House of Representatives to prevent the dispensable ability while an accord was worked out.

He said it was in the whole world that a made on exploiting nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese on the ocean floor companies could not to suspend their activities. The Law of the Sea was taking a long time.

The draft law on issue of permits not by 1982, and deep-sea mining case not expected commercially viable before the geologists and oceanographers

Loosening the reins in Tokyo

By Andrew Fisher

TOKYO — With their massive surpluses, seemingly unstoppable export drive, and tightly controlled financial system, the Japanese have long been a cause of envy and ruel admiration among their Western competitors.

But the signs now are that Tokyo's financial officials are beginning to loosen their grip on the market's reins a little. They have recently taken steps to open up the yen bond market to foreign companies and are planning to relax foreign exchange controls further and ease the conditions under which non-Japanese banks operate.

All of this is taking place without great speed and with a good deal of caution, but foreign banks and corporations have welcomed the moves so far taken and are hopeful that they can be extended.

One of the most significant steps in recent weeks was the approval finally given to the giant U.S. retailing group, Sears Roebuck, by the Japanese Finance Ministry to issue a debenture in yen. Sears plans to raise some Y 20 billion (about \$100

million), and will thus become the first foreign corporation to issue a yen-dominated bond on the Tokyo market. The issue will also mark the first not secured by assets since 1933.

The U.S. concern, which is involved in a local joint venture with the Seibu Stores group, had been trying for some time to obtain the go-ahead for its trail-blazing move. Now that it has succeeded, other foreign companies will clearly be eager to follow its example.

Around 40 American companies with the so-called "triple A" rating that denotes an excellent investment risk have passed the stiff standards set by the Japanese banks and securities houses, with European companies still undergoing examination. The Sears approval also has significance for domestic corporations, who may now issue bonds which are not secured by assets. But the tough criteria have severely limited the number of possible local issuers, and only Toyota Motor Company and Matsushita Electric Industrial (with the National Panasonic and Technics brand names) have gained approval.

To date, only foreign governments and official institutions have been able to raise yen issues, now dubbed Samuri bonds. Norway, for instance, floated a Y 40 billion bond late last year, while a Canadian issue will come to the market around the same time as that of Sears.

Some Japanese and foreign bankers had hopes of making Tokyo into a thriving, influential and innovative financial centre

back in the early 1970s, when the yen had begun to soar high on the exchange markets and surpluses were hitting record levels. Six years ago, the country's reserves were around half the present level of \$33 billion, a total which today represents a massive and constant source of pressure on the dollar, the world's major trading currency.

Those seeking ways of slowing down or reversing this continuing build-up have naturally looked at the capital market as one way of solving the problem caused by Japan's continuing foreign sales successes, which resulted in a huge 1978 trade surplus of just over \$18 billion.

By opening up the Japanese

capital market, the argument goes, pressures to boost the country's economic growth rate — planned officially at 6.3 per cent for the fiscal year to March 1980 but generally expected to be some way below this — could be alleviated. The idea that rapid expansion could draw in imports and thus slow down the surging surpluses might instead be replaced by the view that more liberal financial policies could do much of the job.

One of Britain's leading banks, Barclays, certainly holds this view. Recently it told the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo that Japan should push out more of its resources into the international monetary system. In a special report to an advisory committee of the ministry, it warned that failure to move effectively towards financial liberalisation could have repercussions on Japanese banks operating abroad.

Barclays Bank International was one of three foreign banks taking part in "hearings" held by the ministry and put forward the

opinion that the time had now come for the yen to move in the direction of becoming a reserve currency. This, of course, is something that hard currency nations like Japan and West Germany with its rock-hard Deutsche Mark — have tended to avoid.

Clearly, Japan is finding it convenient to bend gently under the weight of international pressure. As well as slowly opening up its capital market, however, the country is also acting to improve the position of foreign institutions which operate in the country.

Axious to ward off any possible criticism from outside that foreign banks are unfairly hampered, the Japanese authorities are considering a boost to \$41 billion from \$3.3 billion in the quotas under which non-Japanese banks can swap foreign currencies into yen for use in Japan. Moreover, official guidance which stopped foreigners from taking part in loan syndicates arranged via the Export-Import Bank of Japan had been dropped.

With studies conducted by the

U.S. Treasury for Congress to see if American banks in Japan receive equivalent treatment to that given the Japanese in the U.S., the authorities in Tokyo are clearly keen to present as favourable a picture as possible.

Other restrictions have also been removed. Non-residents are now free to buy Japanese corporate and government short-term bonds, following the progressive elimination of the controls imposed late in 1977 and early last year to curb the influx of speculative funds which was boosting the value of the yen.

As the restrictions have been eased, foreigners have been returning as purchasers of Japanese bonds. In December, they were net buyers — to the tune of \$312 million — for the first time since March of last year. The net total acquired in January was more than three times as much.

A perennial criticism from the West of Japan's moves to bring down the massive surpluses and the yen's steady climb has been that action has fallen short of promises. Whether it will be different this time remains to be seen. The Sears approval, certainly, has been regarded as a significant breakthrough. But foreign banks still play only a peripheral role in Japan's banking system and the slowdown of economic growth will not make their position any easier.

The show was a result of visit by Mr. Cardin to China to collect a selection of fabrics. He came back as the guest of National Textiles Import and Export Corporation.

But there appears little change that his daring styles will be able to the Chinese public. As far as is known, the New China Agency last night in its report on the fashion show, it said, is expected to stimulate better design and workmanship export styles."

World News Briefs

Leftist guerrillas threaten to kill prisoners

SAN SALVADOR, March 20 (R) — Guerrillas have threatened to kill two kidnapped British bankers, a Japanese businessman and a Salvadorean coffee magnate if their demands are not met.

The National Resistance (FARN), issued the ultimatum in the communiqué. It said British bankers Mr. Ian Massie and Mr. Chatterton, Japanese businessman Mr. Takakazu Suzuki and trader Mr. Ernesto Liebes would be "executed" unless

demands were met by six p.m. tomorrow. The demands include release of political prisoners, a solution to pending labour

disputes, publication of a political manifesto and an unspecified

Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton, manager and deputy manager of the Bank of London and South America, were kidnapped on November 1. A week later Mr. Suzuki, general manager of the S. Industries Company of Central America, was abducted. Mr. was kidnapped three months ago. In London, a spokesman for Lloyds Bank International, which owns the Bank of